null and void.

The amendment of Mr. Conger was put to vote, and

The Yeas and Nays were called on the amendment, and it was adopted, 69 to 32.

Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westchester) moved to reconsider. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. GREELEY, moved to amend—"and the Legislature shall provide for the registration of such electors as shall be unavoidably absent from the places of registry in their respective Districts at the time appointed for registration," Carried, 62 to 52.

Mf. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) moved to reconsider. Tabled.

Mf. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) moved to reconsider. Tabled.

Mr. SEYMOUR (Rep., Saratoga) moved the following substitutes for the section relating to registry: Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established, and the Legislature shall provine that a register of all citizens of the State who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage in such election district, on the ensuing day of election, shall be made and completed before said election, and at least six days before any election, in all the cities and incorporated villages in the State, and in all the other portions of the State at such time and manner as shall be provided by law. Lost, 21 to 49.

Mr. DALY (Dem., N. Y.) moved to amend: "That the

Legislature shall provide for a registry of all citizens en-titled to the rights of suffrage in each election district, to be completed at least six days before any general or nun-nicipal election, and no person shall vote unless regis-tered as herein required." Carried, 66 to 53.

Mr. VEEDER (Dem., Kiags) moved to reconsider.

Mr. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) opposed the aim ment. He hoped the time would soon come when general and municipal election would be held on same day. The municipal election was regulated by statute. It would, therefore, be improper to place amendment in the Constitution with reference to suc-

matter.

Mr. VEEDER (Dem., Kings) said that efforts had been made for several years past in the Legislature to have the municipal election held on the same day as the general election, but such efforts had been defeated by the Re-

delection, but such efforts had been defeated by the Republicans.

Mr. Develin's amendment was lost.

The question was then taken on the section relative to the Registry Law as amended, and it was adopted 65 to 33.

Mr. CONGER (Dem., Rockland), moved to reconsider. The motion was laid upon the table.

The section relating to a Registry Law as adopted is as follows:

The section relating to a Registry Law as adopted is as follows:

"Section 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proof the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established. The Legislature shall provide for a registry of all citizens entitled to the right of suffrage in each election district, to be completed at least six days before any election other than a town election. No person shall vote at any such election who shall not have been registered according to law."
Section 5 was then taken up as reported by the Committee on Suffrage. It reads as follows:
SECTION 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may be by law directed to be otherwise chosen.

Mr. VEEDER (Dem., Kings) moved to amend-"and all laws as to the manner of holding elections, and the election or appointment of inspectors and canvassers of elections, and their qualifications, shall be uniform in their requirements." Lost, 29 to 67.

Mr. VEEDER moved to reconsider. The motion was laid on the table.

TEXAS.

GEN. SHERIDAN REMOVES THROCKMORTON. THE HON. E. M. PEASE APPOINTED GOVERNOR. NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

The following order is in print this evening: HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, July 20, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 105 .- A careful consideration of the reports of Brevet Major-Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. A., shows that J. M. Throckmorton, Governor of Texas, is an impediment to the reconstruction of that State under the law. He is, therefore, removed from that office. E. M. Pease is hereby appointed Governor of Texas in place of J. M. Throckmorton, removed; he will be obeyed and respected according.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Republican says Gov. Pease was recommended by A. J. Hamilton. He is a native of Connecticut, but has resided in Texas since 1833. He is a lawyer of eminence at the Texas bar, has served in both branches of the Texas Legislature, and was twice elected Governor, serving from 1853 to 1857. He was a consistent Union man during the war.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE RECENT ASSAULT AT COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 30.—The assault on W. Armstrong and J. O. Thompson, correspondents of a Cleveland paper, was committed by two drunken men, who were arrested. The citizens, without exception, de nounce the assault, which was the result of liquor and

Gen. Sickles was last night informed of the assault, and this merning orders came to transfer the assailants to harleston, where they will be arraigned before a Miliary commission on Thursday. Two public meetings were held here to-day regarding the matter. One by pservatives, disclaiming sympathy with the rioters, the other by Republicans, who regard the attack as made on free speech. The city is quiet new, though much biterness prevails. Gov. Orr's Private Secretary is incesantly working for the release of the prisoners into civil

A NEW SHERIFF FOR CHARLESTON. CHARLESON, S. C., July 80 .- The term of herrif Carew of Charleston having expired, Gen. Sickles has appointed U. S. Hastle to succeed him. Mr. Hastle is an old citizen, though originally a Northern man, and until recently was President of the Charleston Board of Trade.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY. The Macon (S. C.) Star of the 23d inst. says: There occurred at this place on Saturday last a most un fortunate and mischievous collision of the military au. therities with the regular administration of justice. A freedman, named Ben. Finklea, had been arrested and imprisoned, under due process of law, for an assault and battery with intent to kill upon the person of William McClellan. Capt. Pingree and Mr. J. E. Lewis, representing the Freedmen's Eureau, called upon Mr. Moody, fierk of our Court, and required him to discharge the prisoner upon his own recognizance. This he refused to do, declaring that both the State law and Order No. 10 of Gen. Sickles required in eriminal cases that the usual recognizances should be given, and that there must be ball; that in this case the physician attending the assaulted party had informed him that he was in a critical condition, and that his recovery was very doubtful; that to release the prisener under these circumstances would violate his sworn duty to the State laws, and the express provisions of paragraph 11 of Order No. 10, to which he especially called the attention of the officers of the Bureau. They replied that they had nothing to do with Gen. Sickless orders; that they had nothing to do with Gen. Sickless a orders; that they had nothing to do with Gen. Sickless orders; that they had orders from him declaring that freedmen should not be required to give ball, and that they recognized him only, and that this negro should not give he't; that Congress would sustain Gen. Scott in what see ind. Mr. Moody still declining to discharge the prisoner on his ewn recognizance, they called a freedman standing by, Coleman Alford, and instructed him to go to the jail and order the jailer to turn out the prisoner. Alford started off in hot haste, and on the verbal order deliver by the negro, the jailer turned the negro out, and he is sow at large. In a conversation with Capt. Pingree afterward, in which we endeavored to convince him of this error, he assured us that he was acting in accordance McClellan. Capt. Pingree and Mr. J. E. Lewis, reprehis error, he assured us that he was acting in accordance with Gen. Scott's decision in a similar case, and that, whatever might be Gen. Sickles's order, Gen. Scott would

ELECTION DAY IN MEMPHIS-JOINT EFFORT OF REPUBLICANS AND CONSERVATIVES TO PRE-SERVE ORDER.

The following address of the Central Committees of the Republican and Conservative parties to the citizens of Memphis, is published in the papers of

The updersigned, members of the Central Committee of the Republican and Conservative parties, earnestly desirous to secure harmony, peace, and good order in the coming election, and to allay any apprehension that may exist in the public mind of disorder on that occasion, have in mutual conference agreed upon the following arrange-

in mutual conference agreed upon the following arrangements for conducting the election, which they submit to their fellow-citizens in the hope that they will be regarded as just and proper, and that they may be the means of accomplishing the desired end:

1. The Commissioner of Registration has, in accordance with our suggestions, appointed judges and clerks of elections fairly divided between the two political parties, and selected from among the most judicious citizens in the community. The Sheriff has also appointed his officers for holding the election, in compliance with our suggestions, and has fully approved the appointments of udges and clerks as made by the Commissioner of Registration.

restions, and has fully approved the appointments of udges and clerks as made by the Commissioner of Registration.

2. The polling places shall be in temporary buildings, to be erected in each ward for the purpose, with proper arrangements to prevent devices in the Second, Fourth, 200 March 1990 M

It is, perhaps, needless for us to call the attention of our fellow-citizens to the great stake which every resident of Memphis has in the maintenance of order in this election. It is decommentated to our fellow-countrymen, that in this period of intense political excitement, and under the peculiar circumstances which now exist, an orderly and peaceful election can be held, under arrangements agreed upon and faithfully carried out by the contending parties, it will give a degree of confidence in the security here afforded to persons and property, which will be of incalculable benefit to our city. The consequences that would follow a tunuit and riot are appailing to contemplate. We are confident that none but the most victous and deprayed, such as are the subjects of police surveillance, feel any desire for anglit but peace. That class we may safely leave to be dealt with by the strong arm of authority.

We carnestly request of our fellow-citizens that they shall, on the day of election, avoid intemperate political discussion, and after depositing their ballots that those hot selected as vote distributors or peace officers shall mietly retire from the vicinity of the polling places. We feel the utmost confidence that a compliance on the part our citizens with the arrangements and recommendations herein suggested will result in the maintenance of peace and good order.

HARDOUR LOUIS, Chairman County Rep. Com.
J. L. CHANDLER, Secretary Rep. County Com.
H. E. Hudden, Chinn Sth Cong. Conserv. Com.

S. P. Walker, Chinn Sth Cong. Conserv. Com. It is, perhaps, needless for us to call the attention of

AN APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS

REFUSED-COL. DUNCAN RECOMMENDS THE Late Tennessee papers publish the following

THOS. BUNCAN, Bet. Brig.-Gen. Commanding U. S. forces, Nasheifle, Lenn.
Sin: We, the undersigned citizens of Marshal County, state of Tennessee, do respectfully request you to send us detachment of United States troops for the purpose of maintaining peace and good order, and to prevent colision between our citizens and the State militia, who are now quartered at Lewisburg, with the evidoat deeign, as

we believe, to prevent a free and equal election and to incite the colored against the white people. Signed by D. Turner, A. A. Steele, and some 60 others. To this petition the following reply was forwarded: HDOES. DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26, 1807.

Messrs. D. Turner, A. A. Steele, and others, Lewisburg,

Messrs. D. Turner, A. A. Steele, and others, Lewisburg.

Team.

Gentlemers: Referring to your communication of the 18th inst., handed to the General commanding, on the 28th, by J. D. Towner, esq., requesting him to send a detachment of United States troops to Lewisburg for the purpose of maintaining peace and to prevent a collision purpose of maintaining peace and to prevent a collision between the citizens of the place and the State militia quartered at Lewisburg, I am directed by Brevet Brigadier-Gen. Duncan to inform you that the troops stationed at this place cannot be posted at stations outside of Nashville, except the peartment, based upon the requisition of the State Executive, the Mayor of the city or the Beard of Civic Authority of a town. Your petition, being the act of citizens in their individual capacity, does not meet the requirements of his instructions, and he is, therefore, unable to give it a favorable consideration. The General commanding also directs me to say, in reference to the State militia that, whatever difference of opinion may be entertained by citizens as to the propriety of its organization, still, it is a legally constituted part of the, civil authority of the State of Tennessee, so long as the laws constituting it remain in force, and as such, is entitled to the respect and obedience of every citizen of the State, and he cannot coincide in your belief, that the detachment which is quartered at Lewisburg is stationed there for the purpose of preventing "a free and equal election, to mente the colored against the white people," or for any other purpose than maintaining the laws of the State of Tennessee. The fact that Gen. Cooper, commanding the State troops, has offered to place a force of the military District is, in itself, conclusive evidence of the good faith of the State authorities, and that it is the only purpose to use the State militia in maintaining the peace and orders would not be issued to them from these headquarters, which would in any manner serve a partisan purpos

LOUISIANA.

MASS FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE RIOT. NEW-OBLEANS, July 30.—Mass was celebrated to-day for the repose of those killed during the riot one year ago. The ceremony was in Mechanics' Hall, the scene of the riot. There was but little demonstration on the subject by any class.

F. M. Crozeat, Register of Births and Deaths, was removed to-day by Gov. Flanders, and Severn A. Tarre, a colored voteran of 1812, was appointed to the position.

GEORGIA.

REGISTRATION IN CLINCH COUNTY. SAVANNAH, Ga., July 80 .- The number of persons registered in Clinch County is 584, a large majority of which are whites. The number registered in Coffee County is :50.

VIRGINIA.

DISTURBANCE AT A POLITICAL MEETING. RICHMOND, Va., July 30 .- This afternoon while colored meeting was being addressed by a colored Radical named Gwins, a white man named Driscoll, who, it was charged, disturbed the meeting, was set upon an badly beaten. He was rescued by the police, who were followed to the Station-House by about 1,000 negroes. He had a pistol which, the negroes charge, he attempted to use in the meeting. A considerable number of delegates to the Convention, appointed by the late county meetings, arrived this evening.

THE INDIAN WAR.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS BETWEEN SALT LAKE AND DENVER.

St. Louis, July 30 .- The Indians have commenced depredations on the stage route between Salt Lake and Denver. Big Pond Station has been burned by them, some stock stolen, and two or three coaches chased and fired upon. Gen. Augur arrived at Omaha yesterday. NEWS FROM MONTANA-TWO INDIANS KILLED AND ONE HUNG BY A VOLUNTEER COMPANY From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT MCPHERSON, Nebraska, July 24, 1867. Dispatches to this point state that an engage ment took place between Company A of the Helena Bat tallon, Capt. Hughes commanding, and 150 of the Crow Indians. These Indians had made a sally into the Gallatin Valley for stock belonging to white settlers, and had succeeded in running off quite a number of head; were pursued by the citizens, and the Indians, not knowing of the location of the troops, ran directly into their lines, when they were surrounded and attacked. Two of them were killed and the Indians retreated. Word was soon brought to Capt. Hughes that they had taken a valuable black horse, and that the horse was known to be in their camp. Capt. Hughes took 35 of his men, marched to their camp, demanded and received the stolen horse, and

camp. Capt. Hughes took 35 of his men, marched to their camp, demanded and received the stolen horse, and then demanded the thief. The Crow Chief gave up, the guilty Indiah, but as he came out stripped and armed for war to the hilt, he was insided, the line thrown over the limb of a neighboring tree, hitched to the horn of a saddle, and in the twinking of an eye the Indian paid for his offense with his life in the presence of the whole tribe. The soldlers then marched back to camp as if nothing had occurred.

Gen. Niel Howie takes command of an expedition composed of Montana miners to regain possession of the Muscle Shell Road, and to restore to the owners their property, that they may develop the very valuable gold mines in that direction.

On the 10th inst. a party of Brule Sioux from the Platto country stole several horses from Fort Randall. Subsequently the Indians sent back word that they were going to return and clean out the fort. In consequence there is considerable uncasiness at the fort, and Major Bush, who is in command, has armed the citizens, and made the necessary preparations to resist an attack, should one be made. Last Sunday the steamer Ned Tracy stopped near Bijonx Hills. Two of the soldiers on board went ashore to hunt antelope. When some distance from the boat they were attacked by Indians, and one of the soldiers killed. The other oscaped to the boat. A deck hand on the steamer Big Horn was killed by Indians at the mouth of the Little Cheyenne. The Indians are bold and insolent. They are conscious of their superiority over the few soldiers stationed at the lower forts, and are open and free in their declarations that they will kill every white man who undertakes to settle upon, or in any other way interferes with their hunting-grounds. The full tenor of all the latest news from the upper Indian courtry is to the effect that the prospects of an Indian war are "decidedly encouraging."

RAILROAD DISASTER IN CANADA.

BROWNSVILLE, Ontario, July 30 .- John Smart, an old resident, widely known and universally respected, was, with his grand-daughter, Agnes Smart, killed on the Grand Trunk Railroad to-day. They were crossing the track in a carriage, when they were struck by the loco-motive of a freight train. Both bodies were mangled in

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30 .- This morning a man named George Hanon, aged about 35 years, residing in Centre Market-space, stabbed his wife in the breast with a large butcher knife and then drew the knife across his own throat, from which he died almost instantly. The woman is supposed to be mortally wounded. Cause, domestic infelicity.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION. GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 80 .- Three explosions of gas took place last evening in the cellar of the mansion house of Eben Dale, esq., at the Cove. By the last explosion, from 15 to 20 firemen and others were last explosion, from 18 to 20 firemen and others were badly burned. One of the firemen, named Moses Rust, has since died of his injuries. William Somes and Frank Burnham are badly burned on the face and hands, but both will probably live. Shirmah J. Carter is terribly burned in the face and head; Stephen Rich badly burned on the face and neck, but there are hopes of his recovery; Bennett Griffia is slightly burned, and William H. Gardner severely burned in the face and neck, but not fatally; Thomas Raymond burned, but not dangerously; Edward Hotchkiss, right hand shockingly burned; A. J. Rowe severely burned, but will probably recover; George H. Cokes shockingly burned in the face; Philip S. C. Day and Wilby Martin slightly burned.

DESTRUCTION OF A WHARF. PHILADELPHIA, July 30 .- This afternoon, a wharf on the Delaware at the foot of Almond-st., covered with hogsheads of molasses and sugar, gave way, letting Three men were drowned: one, Capt. Merriman of the brig J. D. Lincoln, which arrived from the West Indies on Monday night, another named Edwards, a cooper by trade, and one Cunningham, a day waterman for S. & W. Welsh, to whom the sugar belonged. The bodies have not been recovered.

TWO BOYS DROWNED. SAUGERTIES, N. Y., July 30 .- John Carn, aged 17 . and Christopher Miller, aged 16 years, were drowned on Sunday morning, while bathing in a mill-pond at West Saugerties.

ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. CHICAGO, July 30 .- The contractors of the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad have been notified to commence the work. That part of the road between St. Paul and Winona is to be completed in one year.

THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN. QUEBEC, July 30.—The steamship Austrian from Liverpool, passed Father Point this morning. She reports that the steamship North American got off on Friday, and the Austrian took her in tow, but a heavy gale coming on she ran into Gappe Bay and beached her. Those will be no difficulty in getting her to Quebea.

THE CONVENTION.

THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGE REPORT CONCLUDED-THE CLAUSE REQUIRING UNI-FORM REGISTRATION LAWS THROUGHOUT STATE STRICKEN OUT-THOSE EN-TITLED TO A VOTE ON ELECTION DAY TO BE ENROLLED-NATURALIZATION PAPERS MUST BE PRODUCED-THE OFFICIAL OATH. Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, July 30 .- The question of registration occupied the entire morning session of the Convention. On motion of Mr. Kinney (Rep., Tioga) the clause in the report of the Committee on Suffrage requiring uniformity in the laws of registration throughout the State was stricken out by a vote of 71 to 43. A proposition of Mr. Veeder (Dem., Kings) to strike from the section everything that relates to registration, was lost, 37 Yeas to 19 Nays. Mr. Loew (Dem., New-York) succeeded in getting an amendment passed for enrolling all who shall be entitled to vote on the day of the ensuing election. A sharp discussion followed upon a proposition offered by Mr. Barto (Dem., Tompkins) to make the oath of an alien sufficient for registrathen, without requiring him to produce his naturalization papers; which was defeated by a vote of 38 to 75. Mr. Develin (Dem., N. Y.) followed it up with an amendment providing that no distinction should be made as to evidence of citizenship between the native born citizen and the alien. Messrs. Hutchins, Develin, Daly, and the mover of the proposition, had a spicy discussion upon the facts and results of registration in New-York city. An amendment of Mr. Schumaker, (Dem., Kings) prohibiting the Legislature from passing laws preventing an elector upon proper proof, from depositing his ballot, met with the same ignominious fate as did one from Mr. Conger, (Dem., Rockland) making the registry law uniformly applicable to cities, coun and towns. There was a desperate effort made by the Democracy to obtain some concession in favor of a uniformity of the Registry law in city and country, which met invariable defeat in whatever shape it was presented. Mr. Alvord (Rep., Onondaga) declared that under the cover of harmonious words, the minority were endeavoring to hinder the progress of the Convention, and called upon the majority to get to work at once upon the task for which they were elected, and do' it in their own way. This charge was disclaimed by Mr. Erastus Brooks and Judge Parker of Albany, but seemed to bear its weight upon the Convention. At the afternoon session, the Convention finished the consideration of the report of the Suffrage Committee. The oath used in the present constitution was retained. Judge Paige offered a new section regarding successful candidates to swear that they used no corrupt means to secure their election. An effort will be made to-morrow to reconsider many of the votes taken, notice having been given to that effect.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report of the Suffrage Committee, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Folger (Rep., Ontario) in

the report of the Suffrage Committee, immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Folger (Rep., Ontarie) in the Chair. Section 4 of this report was under consideration, as follows:

"Section 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established. And the Legislature shall provide that a register of all citizens entitled to the right of suffrage in each election district, shall be made and completed at least six days before any election; and no person shall vote at such election who shall not have been registered according to law; but such laws shall be uniform in their requirements throughout the State."

The CHAIK announced the pending question to be on the amendment of Mr. Champian to strike out the fourth section relating to the Registry law, and substitute the following: "Laws shall be made for ascertaining, when the citizen offers his vote at the election, by proper proof, whether he is entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

Mr. KINNEY (Rep., Tioga) moved to amend to strike out the clause which provides that registry laws shall be uniform in their requirements throughout the State.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Kings) said, without a provision making a registry law uniform, the Legislature would have power to disfranchise a large portion of the community residing in cities. Voters are now required to be registered in New-York and Brooklyn some days before the election, and must be registered in person; such is not the case in the rural districts. Mach had been said about equal suffrage for black and white men, and certainly white men should be placed on equal terms one with another. It is not right to put upon the Legislature a power that the Convention are not willing to exercise.

said about equal suffrage for black and white men, and certainly white men should be placed on equal terms one with another. It is not right to put upon the Legislature a power that the Convention are not willing to exercise directly. On behalf of his constituents he protested against any discrimination in this respect.

Mr. E. BROCKS (Dem., Richmond) regarding this as one of the most important questions that could be presented, asked for the yeas and mays.

Mr. LAPHAM (Rep., Ontario) was opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Alleghany, and favored that of the gentleman from Alleghany, and favored that of the gentleman from Thoga (King). The proposition of the former had struck him with surprise. He had found him, and those who voted with him, heretofore seemingly in earnest in their endeavors to purify the ballot-box. But when we come to the best method of all for this purification, then gentlemen proposed to strike it out. He hoped the proposition would meet with such a response as would show the people of the State that the Convention were in carnest in their desire to purify the ballot.

Mr. KERNAN (Dem. Ouelds) disclaimed any party.

response as would show the people of the State that the Convention were in carnest in their desire to purify the ballot.

Mr. KERNAN (Dem., Oneida) disclaimed any party ylews in his discussion of the question. He found in the report of the Suffrage Committee a provision for uniformity of registration, brought forward by their distinguished Chairman, whom he believed to be as sineerely desirous to promote the purity of elections as any person in the State. He was in favor of a fair, reasonable registry law, but desired it to be uniform. He would not have have discriminating between one section of the State and another. They should by law prevent this unfairness of discrimination.

Mr. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) found that the gentlemen from Oncida (Kernan) and Ontario (Lapham) agreed with respect to the necessity of a registry law. He believed that a registry law should be made as uniform as possible; but circumstances may concur to make a difference in its action as between city and country. The present Registry law was one that no man should fear, and none should hesitate to stand by. It is only because the great impority of voters in cities are on the side of the opposition (he would speak boldly) that they desired to place an sonerous burden upon the country districts. It is time to speak plainly. Those men who speak of harmony here have pushed forward every one of their party schemes, and it is time for the majority to take this matter into their own hands and go on in their own way, and leave these men to their vagaries and delusions.

The Yeas and Nays were taken upon Mr. Kinney's amendment, and it was carried by a vote of 71 to 44, as ries and delusions.

The Yeas and Nays were taken upon Mr. Kinney's amendment, and it was carried by a vote of 71 to 44, as follows (Dems. Italic):

Hand,
Harris,
Hitchcock,
Honston,
Hutchins,
Ketchane,
Kinney,
Landon,
Landon,
Lawrence,
Lawrence,
M. Lawrence,
M. Donald,
Merrill, Fudress, Verroum, Verry, Vinger, Voller, Fowler, Fullerton, Goodrich, Goodrich, Grant, Graves, Hale, Runsey, Runsey, Russell, L. W., Sheldon, Sherman, Smith, Spencer, Stratton, Baker, Barker, Headle, Buals, Beckwith, Bickford, Bowen, W. C., Carpenter, 18.
Locue,
Lowrey,
Mattice,
Monell,
Morris,
Netson,
Paige,
Parker, A. J.,
Potter. Schell, Schoonmaker Schumaker, Corning, Daly,
Develin,
Greeley,
Gross,
Hardenburgh,
Hatch,
Hitchman,
Kernan,
Lase,
Livingston,

Wickham-44.

Coloron, Low. Livingston, Poster, W. Veeder, Conger, Livingston, Robertson, Wickam—44.

Mr. BARKER (Dem., Chautauqua) moved to amend the clause relative to the completion of the registry "six days before any election," by striking out "any" and inserting in lieu thereof "every general." Carried.

Mr. VEEDER (Dem., Kings) moved to amend by striking out all that part of the section that related to registration. Mr. Veeder submitted that it was entirely unnecessary to incorporate these provisions in regard to the registry law in the Constitution. New-York and Brook lyn suffered severe hardships by the present law. A man must lose three days by this law. He must attend personally to register his name, again to see that it is upon the roll, and yet again when he comes to vote. It was unjust and edious to make these distinctions.

Mr. POND (Rep., Saratoga) was opposed to the amendment. It placed it within the power of the Legislature to sweep sway at any future time all regulations in regard to registration. If the political opposition once got into power, they would not hesitate to do this; and once done, they would be able to keep their numerical ascendancy. The claim for unformity is specious. Do not the citizens of New-York live under a different form of government from those in the country? If not, let its government be swept away, and let the rural districts provide for it. It is impossible to make like laws for the scattered population of the country and the crowded masses in the city. In the rural districts provide for it. It is impossible to make like laws for the scattered population of the country and the crowded masses in the city. In the rural districts provide for it. It is impossible to make like laws for the scattered population of the country and the crowded masses in the city. In the rural districts provide for the same opportunity for fraud as in the city.

Mr. A. J. Parker (Dem., Albany) regretted that the Convention had stricken out the uniformity clause. The gentleman from Onondaga (Alvord) had

Constitution. If defeated, they would appeal to a higher tribunal—that of the people of the State.

Mr. RATHBUN (Rep., Cayuga) hoped that none would take fire on party grounds. All were agreed to do their duty in the Convention, and perfect the Constitution for the benefit of the people at large. In regard to uniformity, while all citizens must be registered, it would be unjust to require in the country, where the population is permanent, the same precautious and restrictions as in the city where the masses are affect. In the city the election districts are small, and a man will not have to go more than a quarter of a mile to be registered. Under the present eight-hour law this will not waste the time of anybody. But in the country, towns are often 10 miles in length, and a man may have to go five or six miles to see registrars and officers who are perfectly acquainted with him, and have been his neighbors for years. In the city, again, a man may live a year next door to another, and not even know him by name. It was absurd, therefore, to ask for a uniformity of defails, as long as the law is uniform in requiring that all shall be registered.

The Yeas and Nays were called upon the amendment of Mr. Veeder, and it was lost by a vote of 37 to 79.

Mr. M. I. TOWNSEND (Rep., Rensselaer) moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Kinney's amendment was carried. Tabled under the rule.

Mr. I.DEW (Dem., N. Y.) moved to amend, so that a register shall be made of all citizens "who shall be" ontitled to the right of suffrage in each election district "on the day of election."

Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westchester), hoped that the amendment might be adopted. He did not think it necessary, but if it would satisfy any one he was perfectly willing that it should be inserted. The question was doyled, and the Yeas and Nays being asked on the first part, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 81 to 26.

Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westchester), hoped the gentlement would amend by meling it on the day of the

asked on the first part, the amendment was accepted with to 26.

Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westehester), hoped the gentleman would amend by making it on the day of the "ensuing" election. The amendment was accepted, and thus amended was adopted.

Mr. BICKFORD (Rep., Jefferson) moved to amend by adding a provision making towns the election districts for election of town officers; and requiring no registration for town meetings, unless so provided by the Legislature.

Mr. BARTO (Dem., Tempkins) offered an amendment adding the following words: "And the eath of the appli-cant for registration as to his citizenship, shall be deemed

The amendment of Mr. Conger was put to vote, and lost by a vote of 44 to 58.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Dem., N. Y.) proposed an amendment requiring that all questions as to the right to vote shall be settled by the same rules of evidence as are applied by courts of law to questions of fact. Mr. Robertson said that some provisions of the registry law badbeen made confrary to the rules of evidence in courts of law with regard to fact. This amendment was intended to remedy the defect. He did not think that the 16,600 votes cast out was owing to the vigilance of the police, but to the change of election districts, and the lack of time. The change of districts made great embarraesments. sufficient."

Mr. KERNAN (Dem., Oneida) said the object of this amendment was to prevent unnecessary trouble on the part of the adopted citizen. If he swore falsely, he was subject to the pains of perjury.

Mr. RATHBUN (Rep., Cayuga) thought it would not be very energies with him. time. The change of districts made great embarrassments.

The Yeas and Nays were called upon Mr. Robertson's amendment, and it was lost by a vote of 41 to 78.

The Convention then took a recess to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SPENCER (Hep., Steuben) moved to amend so as to exclude from the registry those who may be absent from the State in time of war, in the naval or military service. Lost, 47 to 30.

A quorum not voting, Mr. VEEDER (Dem., Kings) raised the point of order that as there was not a quorum present, business could not proceed.

The CHAIR said he had not decided that there was not a quorum voting.

The Yeas and Nays were called on the amendment, and it was adopted, 69 to 32.

| 20 0017 0004100 | 1 | EAR. | the providence of |
|--|--|---|---|
| Barnard, Barto, Barto, Bergen, Burrill, Gassidy, Champlain, Chembro, Clinton, Cochran, Conger, | Daly, Develin, Greeiey, Gross, Hardenburgh, Hildminn, Kernan, Low, Livingston, Low, | Lowery, Matther, Monell, More, Morrie, Nelson, Poles, Kolerien, Regers, Schell, | Schumaker, Seguour, Tappen, Townsead, 8., Toxer, Vonter, Weekl, Wickham—39 |
| Conger | | ATA | |
| Allen, A. F., Allen, C. L., Alverd, Andrew, Archer, Armirew, Archer, Armirew, Archer, Baker, Baker, Beade, Beek, Beckwith, Bell, Blekford, Brown, W. C., Cocke, Corbett, W. W., W., W. W | Ridy, Ely, Endress, Farming, Farming, Farming, Forey, Flagler, Folger, Forer, Faller, Goulden, Goulden, Grast, Hammend, Harris, Hitchcock, | Houston, Hutchies, Ketchiem, Kinacy, Krob, Landson, Lashrow, A., Jawrence, M. H., Lee, Lodington, Mcriffl, Mcriffl, Miller, Opayke, Pond, | Prindle, Pricegge, Rathium, Reynolds, Rooks, Rooks, Rooks, Rooks, Rooks, Spencer, Spencer, Spencer, Stratton, M. I Van Campen, Van Campen, Van Campen, Van Campen, Wales, Wales, Williams—75. |

Mr. DEVELIN (Dem., N. Y.) said in many cases those papers were lost by fire or other means. In such cases the oath was all that should be required. We invited foreigners to come here to aid us to build railroads and canals and to perform our housework, and yet we sought to place every possible object in their way. There was no reason why the amendment should not be adopted.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., New York) was opposed to this action as unnecessary. It savored too much of legislation. The Legislature night make a change if desirable, but the Constitution should not act it. He believed that the Legislature would do justice to all concerned. So far the Registry Law had worked well, and all this talk to the contrary was the merest nonsense and moonshine. He lived and was registered in the city, and had never been detained over five minutes in having list name placed on the list. The enrolling office was kept open until 9 o'clock, in order to give all classes an opportunity to register without interference with business. In New York, last Yall, 18,000 names were registered in excess of the voters. Why did they not vote?

Mr. DEVELIN—They were not given time."

Mr. HITCHING Whole households were registered from the father down to the youngest sons, and even the ping were registered. But for this law half a million might vote in the city. There was no limit to the illegal voting that might be done, unless it were stopped by a registry law.

Mr. DEVELIN (Dem., New-York), in reply to Mr. Hutch-

Mr. DEVELIN (Dem., New-York), in reply to Mr. Hutch-

ins, stated that the reason that most of the 16,000 re last Fall did not vote was that they could not in

Mr. DEVELIN (Dem., New-York), in reply to Mr. Hutchins, stated that the reason that mest of the 16,000 registered last Fall did not vote was that they could not in many of the districts get in within 16 or 15 per cent of the registered vote. He knew of no such facts as stated by the gentleman from New-York. Many of those registered are always sick or detained from the polls. This was his explanation of the facts stated.

Mr. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga), understood the fact to be that the election districts in New-York are very small. In his own city (Syracuse) they were able to get in 1,100 or 1,200 votes between sunrise and sunset; and in New-York he believed there were not over 200 or 600 to a district. In the same city (Syracuse) this law uncarthed a dozen men who flad voted continuously for years without ever having taken out any naturalization papers. When put upon oath this fact was revealed.

Mr. DALY (Dem., N. Y.) asgreed with his colleague from New-York (Mr. Hutchins) that there was less difficulty in being registered in New-York than in the country. But this is not the reason for a registry law, but in order to prevent fraud. Frauds are as apt to be perpetrated in the country as in the city. He favored a registry law, and had always done so. But he thought it should be uniform, and was as much needed in the country as in the city. He thought it very harsh in its operation, in requiring a man naturalized by virtue of the naturalization of his father, to produce the proof of this naturalization of his father, to produce the proof of this naturalization. In many cases it was almost impossible to procure the proof; and he thought it highly expedient that the oath of the applicant subject to its penalties should be sufficient. He hoped the Convention would reconsider its action, and restore uniformity of registration.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., New-York) understood the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Develin) to say that nen did not vote in that city last fall because there was not time enough. The gentleman had forgof

that the Legislature shall provide that a register shall be made.

Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westchester) said the object of the Committee on Suffrage was to leave as little as possible to the Legislature. He intended to cast no slur upon the Legislature. But they must remember that what was put in the Constitution every person might be presumed to know; but he could not know what the Legislature had done. This makes matters clear. He had voted against the majority in the Convention on several amendments, believing that the coath of an elector was sufficient if six days were given to scrutinize him; but he could not say as much if an elector were sworn in on the eve of an election. He implored the Convention not to strike out this wise provision, closing the register six days before election.

Mr. M. I. TOWNSEND (Rep., Reusselaer) did not wish this left to a Legislature. They must have something to fasten on to; left them keep this provision as it was.

The amendment of Mr. Hafris was lost by a count of 28 to a large majority in the negative.

Mr. SCHUMAKER (Dem., Kings) offered the following amendment:

to a large majority in the negative.

Mr. SCHUMAKER (Dem., Kings) offered the following amendment:

"And the Legislature shall pass no laws preventing the elector, upon the presentation of proper proofs, from depositing his ballot on the day of such election."

Mr. BELL (Rep., Jefferson) thought the differences in the Convention as to the law could be easily settled, as it all hinged upon the acknowledged difference between the classes who vote in the city-and in the country. It was time that some practical issue were settled. They were wasting valuable time, and would be in danger of having no Constitution to submit.

Mr. E. BROOKS (Dem., Richmond) could not comprehend why the majority of the Convention were continually harping upon the difference between city and country. He favored the same kind of a law in the country as in the city. It might make some inconveniences, but these ought to be 'borne with for the sake of greater purity in elections. He favored a pure ballot and a uniform law. One was necessary to the other. What had changed the opinion from the vote of Saturday against the discrimination between city and country! It must be the special cdic of the gentleman from Onondaga (Alvord), deciaring that the majority had the fpower and must exercise it. He would remind gentlemen that interference with the ballot or government in New York City had only increased the Democratic majority and would increase it. He hoped that second sober thought would give them a uniform law.

Mr. MILLER (Rep., Delaware) declared that his vote against uniformity was no reflection upon the minority of the Committee, or upon the City of New-York. He voted as he did on behalf of the Democratic voters of his county, as well as the Republicans. The remedy required must be in proportion for he cvil. As well might we require the physicians of the State on a given day to prescribe one prescription for all their patients throughout the State. The burden was unequal if prescribed by a uniform iaw. Registration was far casier in the c

than in the country.

The amendment of Mr. Schumaker was put to vote and lost.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

PRUSSIA.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

making the law of registration uniformly applicable to eliterand incorporated villages.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN (Dem., Aleghany) favored this amendment. He had opposed any registration throughout the State. He had attempted lately to show what the cost of registration was daily, both in money and in the loss of individual interests. He wished now that the statement should go to his constituents that in New York 16,000 fliegal voters had passed through the registry law and succeeded in evading the vigilance of the proper officers. These officers were he believed, appointed by the Board of Metropolitan Police. This would show the law to be useless, as well as costly and unjust.

Mr. GREELEY (Rep. Westbester) said that the State of New-York had over a thousand miles of external border line more than any other State, and an immense population who got greatly excited over elections. The amendment of Mr. Champlain had not only been a highway to fraud, but absolutely invited fraud. The power to challenge is nothing without the will to challenge. Where men are violent partisans, the power might easily be passed over at pleasure, and any amount of fraud would be committed. The 16,600 men in New-York were registered, but they did not pass the polls. Men in that city had the lists in their hands and prevented them from voting. He wanted not so much to punish, as to prevent fraudulent voting. This could only be done by a proper Registry law. Give him six days and he would be able to ferret out the lilegal votes.

Mr. Conger Rohem, Rockland) offered an amendment making the law uniform for all citles, villages, and towns, and prohibiting the Legislature taking action to the contrary. Mr. Conger said that in his experience the best way to get the Legislature to act was to prohibit them from doing certain things. There was no remedy if the Legislature refused to act, except in this manner. The discrimination thus far made has been openly against allens. Gentlemen should remember that these allens are not confined to our cities alone, a BERLIN, July 30 .- The Prussian journals denounce as false the Moniteur's denial of Napoleon's note to the King of Prussia in regard to Schleswig, and they insinuate that the denial was prompted by the defiant tone of King William's reply to the note of the French Emperor.

A NATIONAL GERMAN FLAG. A National flag for the Confederation of the North German States has been adopted, and will go into

use on the 1st of October, 1867.

LONDON, July 29-Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Stanley. the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question stated that the Emperor Napoleon had sent a note to the King of Prussia, but that it would be improper to disclose its contents at the present time.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REFORM BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. LONDON, July 30 .- In the House of Lords the Reform bill has been amended by adding £5 to the annual amount of the rentals upon which the Copyhold and Lodger franchises are respectively, based. By these amendments the basis of the Copyhold franchise is increased from £5 to £10 per annum, and that of the Lodger franchise from £10 to £15 per annum.

THE GOODWOOD RACES. The Goodwood Races commenced to-day. The weather was very fine, and thousands of spectators were present. The race for the Steward's Cup was won by Sibthrope. The leading horses came in an follows: Sibthrope, 1; Woolsey, 2; Sultan, 3.

· EXAMINATION OF GEN. FARIOLA. DUBLIN, July 30.—At the examination of Gen, Fariola yesterday, Massey was on the witness stand-and testified that the prisoner had been Chief of Staff to Gen. Cluseret of the United States Army, during the Rebellion.

FRANCE. FAVORABLE CROP REPORTS. Paris, July 30 .- The dry weather which has prevailed for over a week past proves unfavorable to the crops, and reports from some of the agricultural

districts of France say that much damage has been

caused-by the drouth. THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO VIENNA. It is understood that the Emperor Napoleon, on his visit to Vienna, will be met by the Emperor of Austria at the frontier village of Silzbach, in the Tyrol,

whence the two Emperors will proceed to the Austria M'CORMICK'S REAPER.

Capitol.

This afternoon a trial of the Reaping and Mowing Machines of the world took place on the Emperor' farm at Vincennes. Over a dezen machines from France, Spain, England, and the United States entered in competition for the international prizes McCormick's Reaper performed its allotted task in 24 minutes, and Wood's Reaper in 26 minutes. The prizes will undonbtedly be given in accordance with the results. The American machines worked better and faster than any others on the ground.

AUSTRIA.

THE EXPECTED VISIT OF NAPOLEON. VIENNA, July 30 .- The Vienna Presse this morning announces, on authority, that III. I this city on the 7th of August, on his visit to the Emperor of Austria A CONFERENCE ON CANDIA.

Baron von Beust, the Austrian Premier, and Fuad Pasha, the Minister of the Sultan, who accompanie his sovereign here, have bad a conference on the proposed inquiry into the affairs of the Island of

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. LONDONDERRY, July 39-Noon .- The steamship alliber pian, from Quebec, has arrived here en route to Liver

nicipal election, and no person shall vote unless registered as herein required." Carried, 66 to 53.

Mr. VEEDER (Dem., Kisss) moved to reconsider. Tabled.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT (Rep., Oneida) moved to amend: "Providing for the completion of the registry six days before the election, and leaving the details to the Legis lature," Lost.

Mr. HALE (Rep., Essex) moved to amend: "All registry laws shall be uniform throughout the State, exclusive the cities and incorporated villages thereof, and they shall also be uniform in all the cities and incorporated villages of the State." Lost.

Mr. VERPLANCK (Dem., Eric) moved to amend: "That when the name of a voter shall once be placed upon the registry it shall remain there so long as he shall continue to be a resident of said district. Lost.

Mr. ANDREWS (Rep., Onondaga) moved to amend: "That this section shall not apply to electors for town officers." Carried.

Mr. DEVELIN (Dem., N. Y.) moved to amend so that a new registry for a municipal election shall not apply to the City of New-York. The municipal election in that city was held within 30 days after the general election, and it was unnecessary to make a new registration. It involved great expense, and did not result in any good.

Mr. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) opposed the amendment. He heped the time would soon come when the HAMPTON, July 30 .- The North German Lleyde steamship Hansa, Capt. Oterendorp, which left New-York on the 18th lust, arrived here to-day, and after landing her English passengers, mails, and freight, sailed to

PORTSMOUTH, July 30-Evening.-The United States Practice Squadron, consisting of the frigate Macedonian the sloop of war Dale, and other vessels, have arrived of

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 30—Noon.—Consols for money, 94; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 72 7-16; Illinois Central Railway shares, 761: Erie Railway shares, 481: Atlantic and Grea Western Railway consolidated bonds, 221. Evening-Consols closed at 24 for money. America

securities closed at the following rates; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 72 9-16; Illinois Central Railway shares, 763 : Eric Rallway shares, 48. LIVERPOOL, July 30-Noon.-Cotton quiet; estimate

sales to-day, 9,000 bales-Middling Uplands, 10id.; Middling Orleans, 104d. Breadstuffs dull. Flour, 30/ for Southern. Corn, 35/6 for New. Wheat, 13/11 for White California. Barley, 5/. Oats, 4/. Peas, 41/. Cheese, 54/. Beef, 140/. Lard, 49/9. Pork, 73/. Bacon, 43/. Rosin, common, 7/.; fine, 15/. Tallow, 44/6. Pot Ashes, 81/. Spirits Turpentine, 31/. Petroleum-Spirits, 2d.; Re ined, 1/5. Cloverseed, 41/.
Evening.—The Cotton market closed dull at the fol-

lowing authorized quotations : Middling Uplands, 104d. Middling Orleans, 10td. The sales of the day foot un 8,000 bales. Corn declined to 35/, but recovered and closed at 35/3 per quarter for Mixed Western. Flour, 30 for Southern. Barley, 5/. Oats, 4/. Peas, 41/6. Checae 54/. Beef, 140/. Lard, 49/9. Pork, 73/. Bacon, 49/ Ashes, 31/ for Pots. Rosin-Common, 7/, and Fine, 16/ Spirits Turpentine, 31/. Petroleum-Spirits, 9d.; Refined 1/45. Tallow, 44/6. Cloverseed, 41/. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and

elections, and their qualifications, shall be uniform in their requirements." Lost, 29 to 67.

Mr. VEDER moved to reconsider. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN (Rep., Cattaraugus) moved to amend, that all elections shall be by ballot. Lost.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Dem., N. Y.) moved to strike out the word "citizen" and insert "people." Lost.

The section, as reported, was then adopted.
Section & was then taken up as reported by the Committee on Suffrage. It reads as follows:

"No person who is not at the time of taking the oath of office an elector shall hold any office under this Constitution. All officers shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the office I am to hold, according to the best of my ability."

Mr. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) moved to strike out the first clause of the section. Lost.

Mr. LIVINGSTON (Dem., Kings) moved to amend, so that no person shall hold office under the Constitution unless he shall be a white man. Lost.

Mr. CASSIDY (Dem., Albany) moved to amend, by substituting the section in the existing Constitution for the one reported by the Committee on Suffrage.

Mr. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) moved to amend by striking out the clause in Cassidy's amendment, that no other oath or affirmation shall be required." Carried.

Mr. CONGER (Dem., Reckland) moved to reconsider. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Cassidy's amendment, as amended, was adopted, 88 to 6.

Mr. PAIGE (Dem., Schenectady) offered the following as an additional section. yarns is dull and depressed. LONDON, July 30-noon. -Scotch Pig Iron, 53 /; Calcutta Linseed, 68/6: No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26/6 Linseed Cakes, £9 15/; Linseed Oil, £41 4/; Sperm Oil

£120; Whale Oil, £32. Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 43 francs for standard white. Evening.-Sugar and Iron unchanged from opening quotations. Linseed Cakes have advanced to £10. Other articles unchanged.

MEXICO.

A PROPOSED ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, has ad dressed the following letter in reply to a letter suggesting the propriety of concluding a treaty between the United States and Mexico for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion:

and rebellion:

Mr. A. WAISON, Washington, D. C.—Sir: Your kind leep ter of to-day is received, suggesting the propriety of concluding a treaty between the United States and Mexico for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion. Such an alliance, if in other respects well arranged, would certainly be of very important results; but the complication of interests and interior difficulties of both countries would render it almost impossible to conclude it just at this moment. Nevertheless, in some near future it might be tried, if the Governments of the two Ropublics, while feeling is convenience, found themselved more free in their setion and less embarrassed with domestic cares. Thanking you for the Interest you show mestic cares. Thanking you for the Interest you show for the welfare of Mexico, I am, Sir, very respectfully yours.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, July 30 .- It is stated that a quorum of the Privy Council will be held here on Friday, and that writs for a general election will be issued on the se of August. The Ontario branch of the Crown Lands De-partment is preparing for removal to Toronto. The local Government of New-Brunswick is still unformed. The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued a long pasteral recommending Confederation and those candidates only who support it.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 30, 1867

The general rains in this section have resulted in great benefit to the crops. Accounts from up the count represent that the yield will be larger than first suppos The weather is pleasant and cloudy. Accounts the cotton crops are favorable.

Mr. Cassidy's amendment, as amended, was accepted to the Mr. PAIGE (Dem., Schenectady) offered the following as an additional section.

Sec. 7. Every person elected at any election to fill an elective office, before he takes the oath of office prescribed, or enters upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an eath that he has not, directly or indirectly, paid or advanced any money or property to indirectly, paid or advanced any money or property to indirectly, paid or advanced any money or property to indirectly, paid or advanced any money or property to indirectly, paid or advanced any money or property to indirectly, paid or advanced any money or property to indirectly, paid or for a vote at such election, or for any other purpose to promote his election to such office, except for defraying the expenses of printing, and circulation of notes, handbills, and other papers previous to such election, or promised, agreed, or offered to do so, and that on his refusal or omission to take such oath, his election to such office shall have paid or advanced any money or property for defraying the expenses aforesaid, he shall further state in such oath the several sums of money, and the respectively values of the property so paid or advanced, the specific objects for which such payments or advances were respectively made, and the names of the persons, respectively, to whom they were made, and in case such person shall be convicted directly, or indirectly, of advancing or paying after he shall have antered upon the duties of such office, or after he shall have taken such out ho office, any money or property for any of the purposes above mentioned, except for defraying the expenses of printing, and circulation of votes, handbills, and other papers previous to such election, or of promising, agreeing, or offering to do so, such person sonvicted as aforesaid shall forfeit suck office, and the Legislature shall pass laws to carry this provision into effect.

Mr. BOWEN (Rep., Niagara) moved to add to the above sec